ITEM: 15

SUBJECT: Uncontested Waste Discharge Requirements

REPORT: Following are the proposed waste discharge requirements that prohibit discharge to surface waters. All agencies and the dischargers concur or have offered no comments. Items indicated as updates on the summary agenda make the requirements consistent with current plans and policies of the Board.

	a.	ANTLERS RESORT AND MARINA INCORPORATED AND U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE, FOR OPERATION OF ANTLERS RESORT AND MARINA, SHASTA COUNTY Antlers Resort and Marina Incorporated owns and operates Antlers Resort and Marina pursuant to a special use permit issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service. The marina consists of water and land-based facilities along the Sacramento River arm of Shasta Lake. Fluctuating quantities of domestic sewage are discharged from private and commercial houseboats, a floating restroom, rental cabins, public restrooms, private residences, lodge, and an office/store/maintenance building to an existing septic tank and leachfield system or transported by tanker truck to Redding Regional Septage Disposal Facility in Anderson. The onsite wastewater system is being expanded to treat a maximum of 22,000 gallons per day of domestic sewage and gray water and reduce trucking. The purpose of this Order is to rescind WDR Order No. 97-255, prescribe operational requirements for an expanded wastewater treatment and disposal system, provide a time schedule for installing a groundwater monitoring system, and revise the monitoring and reporting requirements to include septic tank effluent and groundwater sampling. (KB)
	b.	STANISLAUS COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES, OPERATION OF FINK ROAD CLASS II AND CLASS III LANDFILLS AND CLASS II SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS, STANISLAUS COUNTY Stanislaus County Department of Environmental Resources (Discharger) owns and operates a municipal solid waste landfill about 3.5 miles west of Crows Landing. The landfill accepts municipal solid waste for disposal in lined Class III landfills, and ash from an onsite cogeneration facility for disposal in lined Class II landfills. The facility also includes an 18-acre unlined Class III landfill that was closed in 1997, and two Class II surface impoundments used for disposal of leachate from the lined landfills. The waste discharge requirements (WDRs) are being revised to approve the Discharger's request to discharge treated

		wood waste in composite-lined Cell 4 of Landfill 2, and future lined cells of Landfill 2. The WDRs also include a schedule for the Discharger to investigate and remediate impacts to groundwater from the landfills that include elevated inorganic constituents, and low levels of the gasoline additive methyl-tertiary butyl ether. (WLB)
	c.	IT ENVIRONMENTAL LIQUIDATING TRUST, MONTEZUMA HILLS FACILITY, OPERATION OF CLASS II SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT AND POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE OF CLASS I LANDFILLS, SOLANO COUNTY IT Environmental Liquidating Trust maintains closed Class I landfills and operates an active Class II surface impoundment at the Montezuma Facility in Solano County. The facility was formerly owned and operated by IT Corporation until their bankruptcy in 2002. The IT Environmental Liquidating Trust was formed in 2004 to handle the ongoing monitoring and maintenance. From 1979 to 1986, the facility accepted liquids, sludges, and solids from gas and oil exploration and production activities, and the petroleum refining industry for disposal in twelve unlined surface impoundments constructed from onsite clay soils. The impoundments leaked and impacted shallow groundwater with both organic and inorganic constituents, primarily tricholoroethene, boron, sulfate, sodium, and chloride. The former IT Corporation completed closure of the site in 1991 by consolidating the waste into an onsite Class I landfill, and constructing a Class II surface impoundment for evaporation of impacted groundwater. The area from which wastes were excavated was also closed as a Class I landfill. A perimeter slurry wall was also constructed around the entire 52-acre facility. Impacted groundwater is extracted from recovery wells and trenches located on both the inside and outside of the slurry wall, and discharged to the Class II surface impoundment for evaporation. The closed facility is jointly regulated by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control. Waste discharge requirements for the facility are undergoing a regular 10-year update to bring them up to date with current standards and any changes at the facility. Surface drainage from the facility is northeast to the Big Ditch, a tributary to Lindsey and Cache Sloughs which eventually flow into the Sacramento River within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. (WLB)
	d.	GRANITE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, CAPAY AGGREGATE PLANT, YOLO COUNTY Granite Construction Company owns and operates an off-channel aggregate mine and aggregate processing plant along the north bank of Cache Creek near Esparto. The Discharger mines sand and gravel from the historical channel of Cache Creek, and is

		permitted to process up to 2.52 million tons per year. The site is protected from the 100-year flood. Any former pit may be used as a settling pond for aggregate wash water and clarifier sludge, and settling pond water is recycled for use as wash water. The pits will ultimately be filled with fines to the level prescribed in the Discharger's reclamation plan. Surface water drainage is to Cache Creek. (ALO)
	e.	GUENOC WINERY, INC., GUENOC WINERY, LAKE COUNTY Guenoc Winery, Inc. owns and operates the Guenoc Winery near Middletown. Winery process wastewater is treated and stored in a Class II surface impoundment. Wastewater is periodically removed from the impoundment, blended with fresh water, and used to irrigate a 54-acre pasture. The existing salinity effluent limit prescribed by WDRs Order No. R5-2006-0037 applied to the discharge of wastewater to unlined ponds. The Discharger has since constructed a lined storage pond, so the salinity limit for the stored wastewater is no longer needed. The proposed Resolution changes the salinity compliance point to the blended water used for irrigation, and also corrects a calculation error for the chloride effluent limit. Surface water drainage is to Buck Snort Creek, a tributary of Putah Creek. (ALO)
	f.	LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY EXPERIMENTAL TEST SITE (SITE 300), ALAMEDA AND SAN JOAQUIN COUNTIES Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory Experimental Test Site (Site 300), an 11-square mile area 8.5 miles southwest of downtown Tracy, is owned by U.S. Department of Energy and operated by Lawrence Livermore National Security LLC. Site 300 is a high explosive test facility, which conducts research, development and testing of weapons components. The proposed Waste Discharge permit includes requirements for discharges to sewage evaporation and percolation ponds, mechanical equipment room wastewater discharges to percolation pits, cooling tower blow down and discharges associated with cooling tower maintenance to percolation pits, septic system discharges to septic tanks, leach fields, and cesspools, and low threat discharges to ground: primarily low volumes of drinking water, condensates, and uncontaminated contained rainwater. The proposed permit deletes requirements for discharges to surface impoundments, which have been clean-closed, and adds requirements for septic system and cooling tower discharges. The proposed permit includes requirements to conduct salinity minimization studies for cooling tower and mechanical equipment discharges and evaluations of existing or potential impacts to groundwater from cooling tower, mechanical equipment and septic system discharges. The proposed permit requires the Discharger

		to establish background concentrations, monitor groundwater in certain areas, and evaluate potential impacts to beneficial uses. It the discharge shows that the beneficial uses of groundwater have been impacted by these discharges, the proposed permit will require the Discharger to propose methods to restore beneficial uses to the groundwater and to implement a source control program and utilize best practicable technologies (BPT) to reduce pollutants in the discharge.
	g.	INITIAL STUDY, MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION AND WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRs), GENERAL ORDER FOR IN-SITU GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION AT SITES WITH VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS, NITROGEN COMPOUNDS, PERCHLORATE, PESTICIDES, SEMI-VOLATILE COMPOUNDS, HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM AND/OR PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS Volatile organic compounds, nitrogen compounds, perchlorate, pesticides, semi-volatile organic compounds, hexavalent chromium, and/or petroleum hydrocarbons pollute various sites throughout the Central Valley Region and cause, or threaten to cause, adverse impacts to existing and potential beneficial uses of the region's groundwater resources. In many cases, in-situ cleanup of groundwater at these sites includes the use and application of chemical, biological, and physical treatment processes, such chemical oxidation, chemical reduction, nutrient or chemical addition for enhanced biodegradation, or groundwater pump and treat technology with the return of treated groundwater back to the same aquifer zone. The adoption of general WDRs for in-situ groundwater remediation/cleanup would: a) provide a level of protection of water quality comparable individual, site-specific WDRs, b) simplify the application process for dischargers, c) allow more efficient use of Regional Board staff time, d) reduce Regional Board time by enabling the Executive Officer to notify the discharger of the applicability of the general WDRs, and e) enhance the protection of surface water quality by eliminating the discharge of wastewater to surface waters. The General Order allows some exceedances of Water Quality Objectives within the treatment zone, but does not allow exceedances at points of compliance. The General Order also allows up to 20% increase over background concentrations for salts and metals, but not to concentrations greater than Water Quality Objectives. In addition, each individual in-situ cleanup project will be required to have complied with CEQA on a site-specific basis prior to being allowed to be covered under the general WDRs. The proposed General Order is conservatively drafted and may not be suitable in all situations. Site-specific issues may necessitate development of individual WDRs for a given project instead of utilizing the General Order. (AMM)

RECOMMENDATION: Adopt the proposed waste discharge requirements.

Mgmt. Review_____
Legal Review ___LTO___

11/12 September 2008
Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board meeting
11020 Sun Center Dr. #200
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670